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Notes.

THE COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A controversy has recently been raised in the *Athenæum* regarding the merits of a book that has been compiled by Mr. J. H. Slater under the title of 'Early Editions.' Into this controversy I have no wish nor intention to enter. It has concerned itself chiefly with the prices at which scarce books in favour with collectors have found a market in these latter days, and with other details, which, though perhaps of supreme interest to booksellers and their clients, do not stand in relation to the main object with which the study of bibliography is pursued. It is my purpose only to take Mr. Slater's book as a text for a few general observations upon the study in question.

If, after the fashion of our seventeenth century ancestors, we amused ourselves in these days with drawing up analyses of contemporary types or "characters," we should be compelled to place the bibliographer in a completely different category from the collector. Mr. Slater's book appears to be written wholly for the benefit of the latter class, and yet he entitles it a "bibliographical survey." He occasionally says that one book is of the same "bibliographical importance" as another. Matthew Arnold's 'Merope,' for instance, is said to be "of about the same bibliographical importance" as the 'New Poems' of 1867. Mr. Slater's meaning is that both these books fetch about the same price at an auction sale, or, in other words, their market value is about the same—a very different thing, obviously, from their "bibliographical importance" being the same. From the student's point of view, the bibliographical importance of one book by any particular author is as great as the bibliographical importance of any other book by the same writer. Each book marks a stage in the growth or decadence of the writer's art; and to those who wish to trace his literary life through his works a bibliography compiled on correct principles is an indispensable guide. Mr. Slater's book assuredly affords no assistance of this kind. I have no wish to blame him for not travelling beyond the professed scope of his undertaking; I merely deprecate the use of the term "bibliographical" in connexion with it.

From another standpoint, also, Mr. Slater fails to justify the use of the terms which he employs. Not only does he think it unnecessary to give a complete list of the works of those authors who come within his purview, but he fails to give an accurate description of those books of which he treats. In many cases he is, of course, correct; but the accuracy which is requisite in the complete bibliographer is not his "note." The science of bibliography is the science of minutiæ, and any one who aspires to write on that science must be able to describe *à point* the various *discrimina* which distinguish the various issues and editions of a book.

I will admit that Mr. Slater only professes to describe what he terms "collectors' books." The great works on which is founded the reputation of our most distinguished writers, and which form landmarks in the literary history of a nation, are, generally speaking, beyond his province; but he treats with disdainful and somewhat arbitrary nonchalance many of those trifles whose excessive value in the market signalizes them as the *spolia opima* of the bibliomaniac. Mr. Stevenson's privately printed 'Ticonderoga' is entered in the list, but only a passing reference is made to the rarities which owe their origin to Edinburgh and Davos Platz. The privately printed *opuscula* of Mr. Browning are only cursorily mentioned. Mr. Matthew Arnold's 'Alaric' is honoured with a place in the "bibliography," but 'Geist's Grave' and the less rare 'St. Brandan' are passed over in silence. These are the *bonnes bouches* of the true "collector," and should not have been omitted in a work written in the interests of the species. Again, although three pages are devoted to the book from which the "collector" usually starts on his quest through the devious mazes of the auction-room and the bookshop, 'The Pickwick Papers,' a full, true, and particular account of the first issue of this book, part by part, is not given, nor, to give Mr. Slater his due, does it exist in any bibliographical work with which I am acquainted.

Very few works will be found in English which

fulfil the requirements of the complete bibliographer. In France they are not uncommon, and our neighbours undoubtedly seem to be endowed to a larger extent than ourselves with that meticulous quality without which no satisfactory work of the kind can be executed. The works of Asselineau, Tourneux, Parran, and others, are all but perfect within their respective ranges. The sale catalogue of the Bibliothèque Noilly gives an almost exhaustive bibliography of Hugo, Gautier, De Musset, and the other great "Romantiques." We have no work relating to Shakespeare that can compare with Lacroix's 'Bibliographie Moliéresque' and 'Iconographie Moliéresque.' To set against these monuments of industry and skill we have one *chef-d'œuvre*—Mr. Wise's 'Bibliography of Ruskin.' No praise can be too high for this masterly work. Mr. Buxton Forman's 'Shelley Bibliography' is built on the lines of the best French examples. Mr. Smart's 'Matthew Arnold' and Mr. Lane's 'George Meredith' are good, but hardly profess to be finished works of art. While completeness is not aimed at, the best bibliography of Tennyson will be found in the catalogue of Mr. Locker-Lampson's library, and the best bibliographies of Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Andrew Lang, and especially Mr. R. L. Stevenson, in the sumptuous volume which contains the list of Mr. Gosse's literary treasures. I must confess that after devouring as a humble neophyte this last sacrifice upon the altar of bibliophilism, I experienced much the same sensations as Cleopatra must have felt after swallowing her pearl.

Of all the handmaids of literature, bibliography is the one that can least afford to be slovenly dressed. If she cannot present herself in company *à quatre épingles*, she has no business to be there at all. She should be clothed with accuracy, and shod with discrimination, while patience and research should be her tirewomen. Any one who aspires to be a complete bibliographer should first take a comprehensive survey of the literature that surrounds his subject. Let him then divide it into as many branches as may be necessary. The following headings will include the writings of most authors, but others can be added if required: 1. Original works in verse; 2. Original works in prose; 3. Dramatic Works; 4. Translations: (a) verse, (b) prose; 5. Prefaces and introductions; 6. Contributions to magazines and reviews (a) in verse, (b) in prose; 7. Contributions to newspapers (a) in verse, (b) in prose; 8. Unpublished works in manuscript. Two tables should be added, one containing a chronological list of the author's works and the other an alphabetical index. Each work should be carefully collated and described. The collation consists in reckoning the number of sheets (not pages) of which it is composed. No dependence can be placed upon the collation of a bound book, as the sheets cannot be counted. The bibliographer must, therefore, have in his hands a copy of the book in its original cover, so that he can easily separate the sheets with the point of his penknife. When the sheets have been counted, the book should, sheet by sheet, be described, and the different portions of which it is composed accurately located. But this is not the whole task of the bibliographer. In old books we often find a title-page divided into compartments with illustrative panels. Opposite the title is a page on which is described "The Mind of the Frontispiece." In like manner the presentation of a volume under the hands of a bibliographer who is imbued with the true spirit of his work should constitute the "mind of the book" in such wise that no one can mistake its individuality.

In this spirit the 'Bibliography of Ruskin' was undertaken, and in this spirit I trust the bibliography of our other great English writers will be presented to the world. I have no desire whatever that the "collector" should be overlooked. Every one who takes an interest in French art is acquainted with Jules Brivois's admirable bibliography of the illustrated books of the nineteenth century. A similar book would fill a void in English literature and art. It would include the greater portion of the writings of Dickens, Thackeray, Ainsworth, and the other writers who loom large on the "collector's" horizon; while amongst the artists of an earlier date would be comprised Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Leech, Browne, and others, and amongst the moderns, Millais, Tenniel, Caldecott, Furniss, Marks, and many more. In imitation of the French model, a list of the separate etchings and engravings would be given, with notes on the "states" and any other peculiarities interesting to the connoisseur, while only the total number of the woodcuts would be entered, with similar remarks should any deserve special attention. A work of this description, if compiled on the rigid bibliographical principles that I have endeavoured to formulate, would not only include the whole range of illustrated "collectors' books," but, from an artistic standpoint, would form a standard book of reference for future generations. Whether any valuations should be given in the book is a question which, from a purely bibliographical point of view, I should be inclined to contest. But I fear the "collectors" would be against me, and I would, therefore, concede the point if it were made a stringent condition that no quotations should be given except for books in the original state in which they issued from the publishers' hands. I think Mr. Slater has committed an error in giving so many valuations of bound books. It is obvious that, other things being equal, a masterpiece of Bedford or Riviere in morocco will fetch more in the market than a half-bound copy in calf, but the intrinsic value of the book is not thereby affected. Bindings, moreover, are deceptive, and may serve as a disguise for a sophisticated copy. No one is a greater

admirer of fine bindings than I am, but I consider Grolier and Maioli should be kept in their proper place. As regards modern literature, I think the ideal library would be one in which not a single volume has been touched by the binder's tool, but left modest, unadorned, and *intactum* in its virginal boards or wrapper. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

ELIZABETH AND MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

(*Continued from* 8th S. iv. 125.)

In histories of the Elizabethan period there is so much to relate, political and social, that only the main facts are given, without many details to support the assertions. Of the many plots and counter-plots for the release of the Scottish queen and the dethronement of Queen Elizabeth, the most serious undoubtedly was that of the Duke of Norfolk, whose birth and position made him an important personage and dangerous to his regal kinswoman; so he was a doomed man when he fell into her power. Whether these following instructions were actually delivered to Henry Killigrew, and by him carried out, I cannot say. The dates of day and month are omitted, perhaps purposely. The old MS. volume from which these Privy Council Orders are transcribed belonged, as I have before stated, to the Neville family, of Holt, co. Leicester; and the wardship of the Duke of Norfolk was at this time held by Sir Henry Neville. The duke was seized and imprisoned in the Tower Oct. 9, 1569, and was not placed into private custody—first in his own house, and in other places—until Aug. 4, 1570, the plague having then broken out in the Tower. He was taken back to the Tower, Sept. 7, 1571.

Instructions for Henrie Kelligrew Esquier beinge sent into ffrance to supplie the place of ffrancis Walsingham Esquier his Maties Ambassador with the frenche Kinge duringe the tyme that the said Walsingham shalbe absente from the Courte of ffrance to recover his healthe from suche infirmyties as presently he is trubled withall the of an'o 1571.

You shall repaire to our Ambassador ffrauncis Walsingham and let him understand as he shall perceave by our letters now sent unto him that your cominge is to supplie his roome for such a season as shalbe needfull for him to attende to recover such infirmities as he is molested withall And as soone as you maye for the more speedie relievinge of him you shall repaier with hime to the frenche Kinge our good brother or otherwise by his derection if it be so that for his infirmitie he maye not without some great daunger or hinderaunce repaier to the Courte with you And you shall deliver the letters which for this purpose are by us directed to our good brother the Kinge and to the Queene Mother for to creditte you in the absence of our Ambassador.

After that you are so notified and allowed of the Kinge and Queene Mother you shall also at tyme convenient salute the frenche Queene and Monsr des Anjou and also Angolesme the Kings brethren with suche good usuall speaches as maye seeme agreeable.

You shall also let the Kinge understande that since the arivall of Monsr de Foix there at the Courte we have harde by letters from our owne Ambassador and since that by reporte from Monseur de la Motte the Kinge Ambassador in what good sorte the Kinge hath accepted our frendly and plaine maner of dealinge with him in the negotiation of the matter for the which Monser de Foix was sent hither and how well Monseur de Foix hath reported our gode usage of him for the Kinges sake Of all which we are verie glade to see our good meaninge to be so well interpreted and allowed ffor ever to that ende indeede doe we directe our whole intentions to make some demonstration of our hartie good will towards our good brother in recompense of the abundant good will alwaies offered to us by our good brother and most specially in many waies confirmed to us of late tyme not only in the honorable usage of our mynisteres and servaunts but in so earnest a prosecution of this matter of marriage for his brother the Duke of Anjou and consideringe wee perceave by his Ambassador that he will not enter into directe judgemente upon our answeres given to Monser de Foix neither to accept it nor yet to disalowe it untill that some speciall person of value and creditte with us maye be sent to him twoe treate further therupon and that he dothe certainly looke that wee will send some suche persone upon reporte of Monsr de Foix whoe indeed at your departure did intreate us to doe Yet he had no certain promise of us for the same but that wee woulde firste understande howe the Kinge our good brother should allowe of our answeare and so therafter to doe wee nowe findinge not only the expectation of our said good brother but his desier also that one suche might come from us are minded within a short tyme to send some suche one as shalbe meete for that purpose to deale with our said good brother for declaration of our mynde in that matter or any other; Whiche we meane to differ only untill wee maye at more length and more largely declare the whole intention and progresse of certaine daungerouse practises begone against us and our state by the Scottish Queene and some of our unnaturall subjectes which beinge lately discovered doth allreadie manifestly appeare to have been of longe tyme intended and by Gods goodnes staide in such sorte as before the execution thereof we have knowledge of a great parte therof and doubt not by the continewaunce of the same goodnes of God but bothe to understand the rest and to understand the daungers intended Whereof when the whole shalbe further knowne to us wee will make our said brother privie therto as to one that for the assured frendshipe we conceave in him will be bothe glade that God hath defended us from suche daungers and also willinge by his concuraunce in frendshippe assist us in our state against the like.

And yet you shall saie to our good brother because he shall not be ignoraunte of theise matters for suche parte as is discovered you shall showe him that where heretofore aboute twoe yeares paste the Queene of Scotes had practised to haue married without our knowledge with one of our gretest subjectes the Duke of Norfolke wherewith we weare for many great reasons justly offended bothe againste hir and the said Duke havinge for that purpose restrained the said Duke from his common liberty leavinge to him the use of all his landes and goods and meaninge by degrees to receve him into our grace as we did in some parte deminish the demonstration of our offence upon signification of his repentaunce and profession never to deale in that matter or any like: And the like declaration did the Queene of Scotes make to us from the beginnynge both by her sondrie messages and specially by a multitude of hir letters to us which do remaine with us written with hir owne hande: And though we had many sparkes of suspicion that their meaninge was not fully agreeable to their wordes letters

promises and others which made us not hastie in the full deliverance of the Duke: yet now we have manifestly founde by their practises with sondrie others and by their owne letters which wee have in greate nomber that even from the beginninge that did finde faulte with the said practises for marriage and that they did solemply revoke their intentions with firmo promises in writtinge never to deale therein any further: They did not only continewe secretly their first intentes of marringe against our will but the rest also of the daungers that properly wee did at the beginninge conjecture to have been joyned with that marriage which now are so manifestly discovered as no answeres can excuse the same and that is in one worde to expresse the whole under color of restoring hir to libertie to deprive us of our Crowne and to erect her upp in place And that by force not only by rebellion to be stirred up in the Realme but by bringing in of forraine forces to assist that interprise against suche power as we should have had of faithfull naturall subjectes in our defence: This intention of that Queene you shall assure our good brother is not to us by conjectures (as for the most parte the greatest treasons are that be not executed) but by manifest writinges of the Q. of Scotes owne by confession of suche as be apprehended and giltie thereof themselves and have confessed it voluntarily with tokens of great repentaunce: And in all theise their practises we are much comforted to finde it declared yea by the Queene of Scotes owne writinges that shee and hir partie muche misliked the frendshippe betwixte our good brother the frenche Kinge and us: and specially gave chardge that in seekinge of forraine force to invade our realme none of the frenche Kinges ministers should be made participant judginge by plaine speeches and words in writtinge that shee the Scottish Q: would wholy follow the directions of the Kinge of Spaine and would procure her soon to be transported thither and to intice their frendshippe shee would showe hirselfe willinge to marrye with Don Giovan of Austria: This in somme you maye assure the frenche Kinge wee can in verie substance make manifest even by the Scottish Q: owne writtinges to the Duke of Norfolke which wee have diverse wales more amply confirmed by writtinges and confessions of others.

And untill this whole tree shalbe further discovered as well in the braunches as in the rootes which we trust God will displaye before our daies wee have thought meete to impart on this manner so muche hereof prainge our good brother to shew herein the office of a good perfect frinde that is in case of such a daunger as this touchinge our life our state and the ruine of our realme and faithfull subjectes not to creditte the false reportes of any that to our prejudice shall labour to deprave our doinges in the procurringe of our owne safetie and quietnes of our state and the continewaunce of peace in our Realmes and dominions ffor surely we do not herein any thinge but that in the sight of God we are bound in nature to do for our selfe and in dutie for our Realme.

EMMA ELIZABETH THOYTS.

(To be continued.)

SHEPPERTON.

The churchyard here has the famous lines of Thomas Love Peacock upon the death of his daughter. They are more enduring than the stone in which they are carved, and are too well known for reproduction here.

Another epitaph worth remembering is almost obliterated. I take the following account from the *Topographer* (a lineal ancestor of 'N. & Q.'), vol. iii., 1790:—

"In the churchyard are the following epitaphs, engraved on the same stone, and which, for their novelty and ingenuity, I here transcribe; they were written, I have heard, by Mr. Skeeles, a Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral and late Tutor of Pembroke Hall.

Hic in terrâ peregrinâ
Molliter quiescunt ossa.
Benjamin Blake.
Spargas pulverem exiguam
Otiose Lector, et ne erubescas,
Si paulum potes, illacrymari.
Dormit enim sub hoc cespite
Servus, ad nutus heriles,
Davo aptior, Argo fidelior,
Ipso Sanchone facetior.
Ex Insulâ illâ a Columbo
Primùm exploratâ, navigans
Atlanticum, in Angliam
Pervenit, et (quod mirum)
Cœlum mutavit solum,
Non animum; (Exemplar
Peregrinantibus imitabile;)
Iidem enim probi mores,
Promptum idem obsequium,
Eadem est perpetuò servata
Domino fides—I, Lector
Mauritaniam pete, disce ab
Æthiope Virtutem, et
Ne crede colori—Obiit
Pridie Cal. Maii, 1781, æt. 29

Hic juxta cineres cari
Benjamin Blake
(Quem in deliciis habuit)
Suos etiam cineres
Requiescere voluit,
Cotto Blake
Ex eadem regione in Britanniam
Translata, eodem ibi utens
Domino—Operum Minervæ
Fuit haud ignara, et ingeniosâ
Arachne ingeniosior
Sive acu scitè pingebat,
Seu fusum pollice versabat,
A Pallade doctam scires.
Abrepti immaturâ morte
B. Blake
Tabescens Desiderio,
Languebat infelicitèr,
donec
Paulatim ei obrepens febris
Vitæ filum abruperit.
Pridie, Cal. Sept, 1781, æt. 32.

Horum in justam Memoriam posuit hunc lapidem Patricius Blake de Langham, in agro Suffolcensi, Baronettus; virtuti, ubicunque invenerit, semper Amicissimus."

The following rendering is taken from Murray's 'Picturesque Tour of the Thames' (1845), p. 224:

"Here, in a foreign land, quietly repose the bones of Benjamin Blake; scatter a little earth upon his grave, thou who hast nothing else to do, and if a tear steals adown thy cheek be not ashamed of it; for below reposes a servant than Davus quicker, than Sancho himself more humerous, than Argus more watchful. From the island of Columbo, voyaging across the pathless ocean, he followed his master to these shores, where, unlike most men, he found only change of soil and climate, preserving here, as elsewhere, the same honest principles, the same devoted attachment to his master, the same prompt obedience. Go to Mauritania, reader, learn duty of an Ethiop, and know that virtue inhabiteth skins of other colours than thine own."

"Not far from the remains of her husband, whom she tenderly loved, his partner Cotto Blake, from the same far-distant land carried into Britain, and serving the same master, desired her ashes to repose.

"Skilled was she in the arts in which Pallas was skilful, and more ingenious than the ingenious Arachne; whether plying deftly the needle or the shears [qu. spindle] you could have sworn that her ready fingers had been guided by Minerva. Her husband taken prematurely from her side, she languished until a charitable fever soon after consigned her to his grave.

"To the honest memory of this faithful pair, Sir Patrick Blake, of Langham, in the County of Suffolk, Baronet, a friend to virtue, wheresoever or in whomsoever he may find it, raised this memorial."

J. J. F.

Halliford-on-Thames.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.—By indentures bearing date July 7, 1660, between Isaac Gibson, of the City of London, gent., son and heir of William Gibson, citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, of first part, and the Right Hon. William, Lord Craven, Baron of Hampsted Marshall, co. Berks, and Anthony Craven, of Appletree Wicke, co. Yorke, gent., of the other part (see 8th S. iv. 148, 219, 333), recites that the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Barkshire, K.G., did by deed enrolled of July 10, 13 Car. I., convey to Sir George Whitmore, of the City of London, knight and alderman, sithence deceased, and William Gibson, of London, Merchant Taylor, likewise sithence deceased, a dwelling-house with meadow of half an acre on the north side of said house, near St. James, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Mid., which were lately purchased of Sir Walter Rawleigh, Knight, deceased, and Carewe Rawleigh, Esq., son of said Sir Walter, to hold to said Sir G. W. and W. G. to the use of said William, Lord Craven; now by these indentures it is witnessed that Sir George Whitmore and William Gibson being both deceased, said Isaac Gibson has become tenant to the freehold which Isaac hereby conveys all his right therein to the said Lord Craven and Anthony Craven and their heirs for ever (Rot. Claus. Car. II., 12, part vi. No. 5).

In the interests of Craven it may be as well to add the following: By indentures of May 24, 1660, between the above Isaac Gibson of the first and the above Lord Craven and Anthony Craven of the second, said I. G. conveys to said L. C. and A. C. all those fishings and piscaries in the water of Tweed called the Bishop's fishings to the castle and lordship of Norham in the county of Northumberland and Bishoprick of Durham appertaining to hold to said L. C. and A. C. and heirs for ever (*Ibid.*, Car. II., 12, part ii. 40).

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

JOHN MURRAY (1778–1843), PUBLISHER.—An entry in the parish register of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, records the birth in Fleet Street, Nov. 27, 1778, and baptism on Dec. 26 following, of John Samuel, [third] son of John and Hester Murray. John Murray, the second, styled by Lord Byron the "Anak of Publishers," died in Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, June 27, 1843, in his sixty-fifth year, and was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery.

His father, John McMurray, a lieutenant of Marines, retired on half-pay, born at Edinburgh in 1745, the younger of the sons of Robert McMurray, a Writer to the Signet, discontinued the use of the prefix "Mac" from his surname on commencing business in Nov., 1768, as a bookseller at the sign of the "Ship," No. 32, Fleet Street, opposite St. Dunstan's Church. He died Nov. 6, and was buried on Nov. 9, 1793, in the north vault of St. Dunstan's Church. DANIEL HIPWELL.

AN INCIDENT AT AUGHRIM.—I believe that Playfair's 'Family Antiquity' relates that the brothers Frederic and John Trench gave much assistance to William III. during his campaigns in Ireland, 1689–91, by keeping him informed of the movements of the enemy. In a paper written 1835 a certain grandmother of mine, daughter of Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare, recorded the tradition of her family concerning the part taken by John Trench, the younger brother, at Aughrim (she wrote, in error, "the Boyne"):—

"He perceived the man who was serving one of the cannons endeavouring to direct his aim against General St. Ruth, the commander of King James's army. 'I see your aim, my friend,' he exclaimed; 'but you have pointed the piece too low, and it will only kill the white horse'; and taking off his shoe, he so raised the cannon with the heel of it, as brought it to the level of St. Ruth's head. The shot took effect, and the warlike dean had the honour of directing the cannon which decided the fortunes of the day."

and (one may add) the fate of the Stuart dynasty. "Up to the present day," the paper continues, the Trenches pique themselves on what they call 'their straight eye.'" I am told that there are some inaccuracies in this account, though in the main it is correct, and the actual chain shot then fired hangs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Macaulay (chap. xvii.) mentions St. Ruth's death in a way quite consonant with the above statement, and speaks of him as

"a man of courage, activity, and resolution, but of a harsh and imperious nature, in his own country celebrated as the most merciless persecutor that had ever dragooned the Huguenots to Mass.....known in France as the Hangman," &c.

If he were of such a character an Irish clergyman of that time might easily consider himself justified in taking active part against him.

The Trench brothers did not suffer for the part they took in the war. Their father had purchased Garbally, co. Galway, and Frederic received grants of land from the Crown, whilst John was made Dean of Raphoe. They married two daughters of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch, by his wife, a L'Estrange of Moystown, and founded the two leading families of their name. The great grandson of Frederic became, in 1797, a peer of Ireland, and in 1803 Earl of Clancarty. The great-grandson of John became in 1800 Lord Ashtown. John's descendants have been the most numerous, his grandson Frederic (married 1754), having had by his wife, Mary Sadleir, twenty children, of whom

the nine who had issue have already been the progenitors of about six hundred British citizens.

It would be interesting to know the exact circumstances of the firing of the famous shot at Aughrim, in case the tradition as recorded here is in any particular incorrect. C. MOOR.

TURNER'S 'CROSSING THE BROOK.'—The following notice of Turner's 'Crossing the Brook' appeared in the *Sporting Magazine* for May, 1815, vol. xlvi. p. 54. It occurs in a criticism of some of the pictures which were exhibited by the Royal Academy that year:—

"94, 'Crossing the Brook,' by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. The girl has forded the shallow and transparent water, her faithful dog follows her, carrying a bundle at his mouth. The introduction of this simple and yet pleasing episode gives us an opportunity to praise this deservedly celebrated artist for the composition of that truly Italian scene. We cannot help wishing for a little more of finishing in the execution of the different parts of the performance. It looks woolly, undecided in shapes, and, though a great deal of vapour is obtained by the art of scumming over the distances; yet this is not the manner adopted by Claude and Gaspar—and surely no one has yet been confident enough to assert that this slovenly way of touching the component parts of a landscape, though it may be easier and shorter, is better than the cares which the old masters took to make out the least prominent objects in their immortal landscapes."

On the following page is a notice of 'Dido building Carthage,' where we are told that "Had Mr. Turner made a handsomer Dido, and taken a little pains with the other personages in the groups, this performance would have been less objectionable." ASTARTE.

"ECBRIL."—This word, printed *ecbril*, occurs in Misson's 'New Voyage to Italy,' 1695, i. 136, being used to denote the *e* with a cedilla beneath it which is so frequently met with in old books: "the *ecbril*, which serves for an *æ*." The earlier name among English printers for the cedilla was *cerilla*; and as the *c* subscribed with it—the "cedilla *e*" of the modern printing-office—was also called *ecceril* (see 'N. E. D.'), it is evident that the proper spelling of the word used by Misson's translator is *ecbril*. It is not, however, in the 'N. E. D.' in either spelling. F. ADAMS.

MORNING ADVERTISER (CENTENARY NUMBER).—I should like to draw attention to two statements in the centenary number (Feb. 8, 1894) of this paper, which appear to be wrong; and as they have to do with the history of the paper it may be well to draw attention to them at once. On p. 5, col. 3, I read:—

"The first issue of the new paper.....appeared as the *Morning Advertiser*, but this title was altered in the third to the *Publicans' Morning Advertiser*, the added word being printed across the top of the page till April 23, when it was engrafted in the central ornamental star in letters which grow smaller and smaller with each successive alteration of type."

In col. 4 of the same page it is stated that its size remained unaltered.

I have been shown a copy of Feb. 10, 1794—the third number—and the size is considerably smaller than that of the first, though there are the same number of columns per page, viz., four. This third copy is printed number one. Lastly, "the added word"—*if* the copy I have seen be correct—was *not* "printed across the top of the page till April 23," but "was engrafted in the central ornamental star" from the first (Feb. 10).

PAUL BIERLEY.

MISQUOTATION.—In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for March, on p. 576 an illustration is given with the first stanza of Herrick's famous 'Mad Maid's Song.' The lines are thus given:—

Good morrow to the day so fair,
Good morning, sir, to you;
Good morrow to mine own *arm chair*,
Bedabbled with the dew.

The italics are mine. The bathos in substituting "arm chair" for *torn hair* is unique.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

"CLAVERS."—In the note on 'A Parochial Pawn Shop' in 'N. & Q.,' *ante*, p. 121, this word is used in a sense which I have never seen before, and which is not to be found in the 'N. E. D.' The persons in charge of the chest referred to in John Cambridge's will are called "clavers"=holders of the key, and it seems to me that so expressive a word might well be revived, or at least that it should not be finally lost for want of a notice. F. T. ELWORTHY.

CROWN AND ARMS OF HUNGARY.—There are one or two slips in Dr. Woodward's 'Heraldry' which ought to be corrected in future editions. In the index a "Charles IV., King of Hungary," is given, though history knows of only three kings of that Christian name; it was the Emperor Sigismund who was king of Hungary and Bohemia, and not his father (p. 252). The crown shown on plate xl. is certainly not even an approximately accurate representation of the "szent korona"; nor is it correct to speak of this as the "celebrated crown.....of St. Stephen," because it is a well-known fact that the "holy crown" as it exists at present is a combination of two separate diadems, of which only one was worn by St. Stephen, as the other was added long after his death. Dr. Woodward will find Iványfy's book on the subject a more trustworthy guide than old Gatterer. With regard to the arms of Hungary, is Vrée's 'Genealogy of the Counts of Flanders' the only work Dr. Woodward has access to on the early history of the arms? Baron Nyáry's 'Heraldika,' he will find, contains many earlier examples of the use of the patriarchal cross on a mount than the great seal of Réné of Anjou (1469–1471) and his successors. Neither Réné nor any one of his descendants ever occupied

the throne of Hungary. Both Magyar books mentioned by me are in the British Museum.

L. L. K.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

SAMUEL READ'S DRAWINGS.—The late Samuel Read, a member of the Old Water Colour Society, contributed for many years charming drawings for the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*. Drawings of 'Merlewood Chace,' 'The Return of the Prodigal,' 'Coming Events cast their Shadows before,' 'The Last Home of the Riverdales,' 'Under a Cloud,' 'Woodleigh Grange,' 'The Green Dragon in Chancery,' &c., appeared between 1858 and 1882, when their gifted author died. In a paper on 'Suffolk Homes,' published a year ago in *Good Words*, I thought I saw the original of 'Woodleigh Grange,' and if any reader of your paper will communicate with me, giving me the names of the houses and churches which formed the foundations for the pictures named above he will confer a very great favour and kindness on me.

WM. CLEMENT KENDALL.

Tadcaster, Yorks.

BEATING A DOG TO FRIGHTEN A LION.—How far back can this be traced? Here are two examples. Otes on Jude, p. 182 (1603, but published 1633), "To tame a lion, they use to beat a little dogge before him. So to tame us of a lion-like nature, God hath beaten France, Flanders, Germany," &c. Again, Manton on James, 1653, p. 267, "Lions will tremble when Dogs are beaten." Compare with these Bradford, i. 38 (Parker Soc.), "The whelp God hath beaten, to fray the bandog."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

PORTRAIT WANTED.—Is there any portrait, engraved or painted, of Sir W. Scroggs?

SOHO.

PIX: CHALICE.—The late Lord James Butler, whose recent death was a severe blow to Irish archæology, once expressed to me the difficulty he had in rightly understanding the technical difference between the pix and the chalice and their use in Church ritual. May I now ask for enlightenment?

ROBIN.

Adare, co. Limerick.

DISESTABLISHMENT.—The doctrine that Church property ought to be applied to secular uses was taught by those Dissenters who formed the Ecclesiastical Knowledge Society, at the "King's Head," Poultry, in May, 1829. But from whom did those Dissenters borrow the idea? Did that doctrine originate in Scotland or in England; and when? Could it have originated among the Covenanters?

CECIL JOHN HUBBARD.

3, South Place, Knightsbridge.

BACON AND SENECA.—Bacon, in his celebrated essay 'Of Death,' has this sentence:—

"And by him that spake only as a philosopher and natural man, it was well said, 'Pompa mortis magis terrat, quam mors ipsa.'"

Bacon is here supposed to quote from Seneca; yet the words have not been found in Seneca's writings. What saying is supposed to bear the greatest resemblance to them; and of whom is Bacon supposed to have been thinking when he made use of the words? Was it Seneca?

THOMAS AULD.

Belfast.

FOREIGN ARMS.—I have an engraving of the following foreign arms, and I should be glad to know the name and locality of the family to which they belong: Or, in chief two tiles, in fesse point a lark standing upon a tile, in base two tiles, all gules.

W. W.

CHATTERTON: HUDIBRAS.—In a letter written by Horace Walpole to the Rev. Mr. Cole, June 19, 1777, on the matter of his (Walpole's) treatment of poor young Chatterton, occur the following words: "One of the chaplains of the Bishop of Exeter has found a line of Rowley in Hudibras." To what line does Walpole refer?

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

33, Tedworth Square, Chelsea.

THE 'GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.'—The motto on the first page of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, first issue, January, 1731, is "Prodesse et delectare e Pluribus Unum." Can you tell me where the original of this can be found, and what led to its adoption by the first editor?

H. P. A.

[The first half suggests Horace, 'Ep. ad Pis.,' 333.]

THE REV. JOHN MOORE, died 1726, was the first Baptist Minister at Northampton. He was descended from "Good Old Liberty Moore," rector of Guisley (according to a note I have in the hand writing of the late Mr. J. E. Bailey). Can you put me in the way of obtaining a copy of his coat of arms, or notes pertaining to him?

JOHN TAYLOR.

Northampton.

CHURCH NEAR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—I can remember as a boy, in 1844, when this structure was in building, seeing an old City church close to it in process of demolition. The roof had been removed, and I recollect seeing an inscription in Hebrew painted above the altar. The interior of the church had been entirely gutted, and the floor was covered with rubbish. What was the name of this church? Has every record of it perished?

I witnessed the opening of the New Royal Exchange by the Queen on Oct. 28, 1844, a beautifully bright day, but accompanied by a searching east wind. On that occasion the Rev. Richard Harris Barham (Thomas Ingoldsby) caught a cold, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

DR. RADCLIFFE.—This eminent physician's pedigree is nearly a blank to me. If any of your readers could give me the name of his grandfather and great-grandfather I should feel obliged.

As founder of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford his pedigree might be of some interest to those who peruse the pages of 'N. & Q.' At the same time I should like some information about his brother Anthony, and the following questions answered.

Was Dr. Radcliffe any relation to James, the third Earl of Derwentwater? I understand that the earl acknowledged him as a kinsman, and gave him permission to use his coat of arms.

How is it that in all the pedigrees published of the Radcliffe family, John, the brother of Sir Edward Radcliffe, of Dilston, who was born Oct. 27, 1591, is never mentioned as being married? He was buried Nov. 22, 1669. His wife Isabel survived him, also his three sons, John, Edward, and Francis. In his will he leaves them his lands and estate. Dr. Radcliffe's father was not a wealthy man. Did he spring from this branch of the family? ANO INNO.

Ryton.

AGNEW FAMILY.—Some forty or fifty years ago a Miss E. C. Agnew wrote a novel called 'Geraldine,' and several smaller books, all of them, we believe, of a religious character. She was a Catholic, and we think a nun. We have been informed on good authority that she was a member of the Scottish family of Agnew of Lochnaw, but we cannot find her name in the pedigree as given in Burke. Will any one who is in possession of the knowledge show in 'N. & Q.' what was her relationship to the then head of that ancient race?

N. M. & A.

RICHARD AND MICHAEL RUSSELL, OF AYLESBURY.—Amongst the names of the inhabitants of Aylesbury who signed the petition to Parliament for a reward to Thomas Scot and Richard Salway were Richard Russell and Michael Russell. The date must have been about 1651. Can any one tell me who were these Russells? CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY OFFICERS.—I should be very grateful for information relating to any of the following officers (official records excepted): Colonels Harry Mordaunt, Edward Fox, Jacob Borr, Henry Holt, Thomas Saunderson, Thomas Pownall, Charles Wills, George Villiers, Alexander Lutterell, Joshua Churchill, Harry Goring, Charles Churchill (jun.), Viscount Shannon, and William Seymour, all of whom commanded regiments between 1702 and 1713. Information as to the existence of portraits, miniatures, prints, &c., of any of the above-named officers will also be most acceptable. Answer direct to 69, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W. L. EDYE.

"THE CUT DIRECT."—Who has distinguished cuts—saying that in the cut direct one looks you in the face, while in case of a cut indirect he does not, as well as told us of a cut sublime, when the cutter looks upward as you pass him, and of a cut infernal, when he looks down? It was after the last fashion that Dido cut Æneas ('Æneid,' vi. 469):

Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.

JAMES D. BUTLER.

Madison, Wis., U.S.

PRESAGING DEATH.—In Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' p. 125 (part 1, sec. 2, mem. 1, subs. 2), mention is made of "those blocks in Cheshire which (they say) presage death to the master of the family." Can any of your correspondents inform me where these "blocks" are, and of any story there may be connected with them?

JOHN E. SUGARS.

Manchester.

HOPPER.—I believe the Hoppers came over to Ireland in the days of Cromwell. Can any one tell me what arms they bear? I believe they were originally of Dutch descent. The crest of the branch I belong to is, I think, a cock. N. H.

MACLEAN OF SOLLOSE.—Wanted date of death of Alexander Maclean, Laird of Sollose, and details of his marriage and issue. He deceased prior to November 12, 1795.

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

"UNION" COIN.—Information requested as to the whereabouts and origin of a copper coin similar to one now lost. It was a "Union" coin—that is, it had a date soon after the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which event it was meant to commemorate. UNIONIST.

PSALM LXVII.—It is not an important variation, but, hearing this psalm sung in the ordinary course on Sunday, November 12, I noticed (the choir did not notice, and heeded not the difference) that verse 5 in the psalm omits the "yea" which appears in the same verse of the "canticle." Is there any reason for this?

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

AUTHOR OF PAMPHLET SOUGHT.—'A Comment on an Extraordinary Letter from Ireland, lately

handed about in this Metropolis; wherein a Union between the Two Kingdoms is impartially discussed.' I should be glad to know who was the author of this pamphlet, dated London, 1760, "printed for J. Burd, near the Temple-Gate, Fleet-street." It gives a copy of the "Extraordinary Letter," which was apparently from the Earl of Clanricarde to the Duke of Bedford, and dated "Camp at Winchester, August 1, 1760."

ALFRED MOLONY.

32, Vincent Square, S.W.

FITZ-GERALD.—Is there any reason, other than carelessness or ignorance, why this name should be almost invariably printed and written incorrectly, without the hyphen and capital G? It is decidedly a compound name, and one might just as well write O'Connor Oconnor or MacMahon Macmahon as Fitz-Gerald Fitzgerald, which is obviously incorrect. S. J. A. F.

"STOLEN KISSES ARE SWEET."—Is Benjamin Franklin the author of this proverb? Barham, in 'Ingoldsby Legends,' has:—

Mr. Benjamin Franklin was wont to repeat,
In his budget of proverbs, "Stol'n kisses are sweet"!

This proverb does not seem to be included in the collections of Hazlitt and Bohn. There is a Scottish proverb, "Stown dints [=opportunities] are sweet"; and "Stolen waters are sweet" occurs in Proverbs ix. 17. F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

[In Randolph's 'Amyntas' the elves sing,—

Furto cuncta magis bella,
Furto dulcior puella,
Furto omnia decora,
Furto poma dulciora, &c.]

BEANS.—Small cakes, about the size of a penny, called Fave (beans), are eaten in Trieste on All Saints' Day. Were beans ever eaten in commemoration of the dead? Has this custom anything to do with the old superstition regarding the transmigration of the soul in beans? P. J.

BURNET FAMILY.—In Nisbet's 'Heraldry' (second ed., 1804, vol. ii. pp. 395–397) a brief account is given of the two principal branches of the family of Burnet or Burnett in Scotland. Of the northern branch, settled at Leys, in Mearns, the later history is recorded in Burke's 'Peerage,' where its representatives are to be found; but of the southern branch I can find no work which deals with its later history since Nisbet wrote. According to that authority this family was of long standing in Peeblesshire, and was settled at Burnetland or Burnet Villa, and was afterwards designed "Burnet of Barns." The same author states that he had seen certain documents in the custody of "the late William Burnet of Barns." He also adds that Dr. Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of St. Andrews in Charles II.'s reign, and Robert Burnet, of Peebles, Commissary of that town and Writer to the Signet, were of this family. Can any one assist me in tracing the descendants and representatives of this branch? The arms were Argent, three holly leaves vert, a chief azure.

H. F. G.

Replies.

"RADICAL REFORMERS."

(8th S. iv. 226, 337, 458).

Mr. Oscar Browning remarks on "Radical" (Cassell's 'Dict. of Eng. Hist.,' p. 849) that "possibly it was derived from a speech delivered by Fox in 1797." This perhaps refers to Fox's speech on Grey's motion for reform (May 26), in the course of which he declared his hostility to universal suffrage (one of the leading items in the programme of "perfect," "fundamental," "radical" reformers of the previous twenty years), and made a statement which it may be interesting to recall at the present day: "In all the theories of the most absurd speculation, it has never been suggested that it would be advisable to extend the elective suffrage to the female sex." It is likely that Fox meant "seriously suggested," for otherwise the assertion is inaccurate. Cartwright, in his 'Legislative Rights' (1774) refers to Dean Tucker's ironical proposal to give all women the right to vote at elections (p. 45). In this pamphlet Cartwright says: "Annual Parliaments with an equal representation of the commons are the only specifics in this case.....and they would effect a radical cure." Dundas (debate in the Commons on Pitt's motion, 1785) "had objected only to those general unexplained schemes, under which the House was to be converted into a project-shop, and to hold committees of consultation on the diseases of the constitution.....but to the present plan.....which would not only cure the present, but the radical defects in the fabric of representation, he was inclined to give his most hearty support."

Here, no doubt, is the origin of the metaphor in its application to the body politic. During the decade that includes the Duke of Richmond's motion, Burke's, Saville's, and Pitt's, the expression was hardening into a cant term. Thus we read in Wyvill's papers and correspondence such remarks as these: "without a radical Reformation of Parliament" (1781); "radical Reformation of Parliament" (Aug., 1783); "at that time (1780) the Yorkshire Gentlemen were resolved not to abandon their Plan of a radical Reform of Parliament" (May 26, 1794); "Mr. Wyvill and Lord Mahon (in 1780) soon found that without a radical reform of abuses in the frame of Parliament" (April 6, 1796), &c. In the very important correspondence between Wyvill and Pitt, the former repeatedly emphasizes the fact that "that incomparable Minister" had promised to introduce into his motion for reform (1785) the phrase "representa-

tion *in due proportion*." Chancing, the other day, to glance at Sir John Lubbock's little book on 'Parliamentary Representation,' I was struck with the entire absence of reference therein to the discussions of proportional representation in the last quarter of the last century.

Of the many plans or hints to that effect that occur to me, I may instance the one given in 'Parliamentary Reform Examined' (1782), by Capt. Joseph Williams, of Quirt Grange, Anglesea. Taking the population roughly at six millions, and Huntingdon, with some 10,000 inhabitants, as a unit, he gives one member for each group of 10,000 to 14,000, two for those between 15,000 and 24,000, and so on in proportion. In this pamphlet Williams gives some very interesting details respecting public men and public matters of that time. I purpose quoting a few of these in another note. He calls himself a "Proscribed Man," and appeals to posterity to do him justice. That appeal roused my sympathy; but ill luck seems to pursue poor Williams beyond the grave. When I asked for the 'Kalendar of Gwynedd' at the British Museum, my ticket was returned with the fatal word "mislaid," and finally with the note that "it had not been seen for ten years"; while the index to 'Bye-gones,' though published more than half a dozen years ago, has not yet been "received" at the National Library. But to return to my subject. There was published in 1804 a little volume, by W. P. Russell, entitled 'Radicalia; or, the Radical Means to Remove Oppression from the Earth'; but I know nothing more about it.

In October, 1791, the Northern Association of United Irishmen pledged themselves "to endeavour, by all due means, to procure a complete and radical reform of the people in Parliament, including Irishmen of every religious persuasion."

As I have the 'Dict. of Eng. Hist.' on my desk as I write, I turn to the article "Chartists" (also by Mr. Oscar Browning), and read: "The Charter consisted of six points, viz., (1) manhood suffrage; (2) equal electoral districts; (3) vote by ballot; (4) annual Parliaments; (5) abolition of property qualification for members; (6) payment of members. These points seem first to have been urged together at a meeting held at Birmingham on August 6, 1838." Is that so? I am under the impression (I do not like to employ more positive language in the face of a statement by such an authority as Mr. Browning) that all these points had been formulated, both jointly and severally, more than fifty years before that date.

J. P. OWEN.

48, Comeragh Road, West Kensington.

QUAKER DATES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (8th S. v. 167, 249).—I have before me a copy of a manuscript pedigree of a family which settled in Ireland in the seventeenth century. Many of its members were Quakers, and it would be possible to trace the beginning, if not the end, of the Quaker element in the method therein adopted of recording dates. That these Quakers, at any rate, had no religious scruples against ordinary ways of specifying the months appears from their frequent mention of the name of the month together with the number (no more than twelve, with March as the first). The name of the day of the week is never put down, nor are Roman numerals used in this manuscript. The first characteristic entries are:—

Alice M., deceas'd in Dublin the — of the 11 mo. January, 1692.

Richard M., departed this life.....the twelfth day of the second month April.....1719.

Elizabeth M'Combs deceas'd in Phyladelpha the third day of the sixth month, August, 1711.

Sarah M. was born in Dublin the seventeenth of the first month, March, 1687-8, 7 day [of the week].

Some entries later on give only the number and not the name of the month. The Quaker and the ordinary styles are given for dates of William Middleton, "born in Dublin 30th day of the fourth month, 1743, deceas'd 31 October, 1789." With him probably ended the active relations of this family with Quakerdom, though he left some property held under the trustees of the Quaker almshouses (Dublin Wills, 1792). L. M. M.

Permit me to thank correspondents for their valuable information, and to inform FUIMUS that I did not intend to convey that I had met with Quaker dates of the early part of the last century in the form I adopted for brevity's sake, *e.g.*, 20 iii. 1720. K.

CASTIGLIONE (8th S. v. 347).—I think F. B.'s inquiry must refer to Balthasar Castiglione, the celebrated diplomat, wit, and man of letters, who represented the Duke of Urbino at the Court not of Queen Elizabeth, but of her father Henry VIII., from whom he received the Garter. He was afterwards sent by Pope Clement VII. to negotiate important state matters with the Emperor Charles V., and was nominated by that monarch to the see of Avila. Castiglione's best-known work, 'Il Cortegiano,' went through numberless editions. It was translated into almost every European language, the first English version, by Hoby, appearing as early as 1561.

OSWALD, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus, N.B.

F. B. will find a full account of Count Baldassare Castiglione, author of 'Cortegiano,' in Dennistoun's 'Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino.' Castiglione came to London in the twenty-second year of the reign of Henry VIII., and was installed as Knight of the Garter, being proxy for his master, Guidobaldo, Duke of Urbino. His portrait, by

Raffaelle, is engraved, and appears in vol ii. of Dennistoun's book. G. W. TOMLINSON.
Huddersfield.

PARENTS OF BALDWIN II. (8th S. v. 229).—The parents of King Baldwin II. were: father, Baldwin, Count of Berg, of the family of the Counts of Rethel; mother, Ida, daughter of Eustace II., Count of Boulogne, by his second wife, Ida or Itta, the heiress of Bouillon. Godfrey of Boulogne or Bouillon (for he seems to have had this latter duchy, while Eustace, his brother, had Boulogne county) was, therefore, uncle to Baldwin II. The wife of Baldwin II. was daughter of Turold de Montanis, and so sister of Leo, King of Armenia. Baldwin I., despite of his triple and somewhat complicated matrimonial relations, had no children. T. W.

Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, was the second son of Hugh I., Count of Rethel, by Melesinde, daughter of Guy, Lord of Montlheri. C. H.

They were Baldwin, Count of Berg, and Ida, daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and sister to Godfrey (Anderson's 'Royal Genealogies,' table clix.). C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.
Longford, Coventry.

According to Betham's 'Genealogical Tables,' the father of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, 1118, was Eustachius, Duke of Lorrain; his mother was Ida, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lorrain; his uncle was Godfrey, Bishop of Paris and Great Chancellor of France; his grandfather was Eustachius Oculatus, Count of Benonia.
LEO CULLETON.

GEORGE PERROT (8th S. v. 347).—He lived at Craycombe House, in the parish of Fladbury, and I think there is a monument to his memory in Fladbury Church. Foss says he was buried at Laleham, 'Biog. Jurid.,' 1870. There is a pedigree of his family in Barnwell's 'Perrot Notes,' 1867. He acted as a local magistrate, and in that capacity he signed an entry in the parish account-book of Norton, near Evesham. W. C. B.

SIR THOMAS AND SIR WALTER RAWLINSON (8th S. v. 109).—The father of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London, 1754, was Robert, younger son of Daniel Rawlinson, of the Mitre Tavern, Fenchurch Street, citizen and vintner of London, by Margaret his wife, which Daniel was son of Robert Rawlinson, of Grisedale, Co. Pal. Lanc., elder brother of Daniel, the Hawkesbead benefactor. Robert was baptized at St. Dionis Backchurch, Dec. 4, 1680; of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1700, M.A. 1704; a legatee in his father's will, dated Nov. 17, 1701, under which he inherited the advowson of the rectory of Charlwood, Surrey; instituted to that rectory, Jan. 11, 1711; Prebendary of Waltham, in Chichester Cathedral, Oct, 15, 1715; Chancellor of Diocese of Chichester, July 20, 1719. All of which appointments he continued to hold until his death at Wanstead, Essex, Dec. 3, 1747. He was buried in St. Dionis Backchurch Dec. 7 following. Will dated Oct. 26, 1747, proved Dec. 4 ensuing (P.C.C., 324, Potter). In the *Gent. Mag.* obituary he is styled "Rector of Wanstead," probably in error.* He married first, at Denham, co. Suffolk, Aug. 5, 1705, Margaret Ray, sister of Rev. Richard Ray, vicar of Haughley and rector of Wethersden, co. Suffolk, and of Walter Ray, of Fenchurch Street, merchant, citizen and grocer, of London, by whom (who was buried in St. Dionis Dec. 9, 1714) he had issue, *inter alia*, the said Sir Thomas Rawlinson. He married, secondly, *cir.* 1716, Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Manningham, Bishop of Chichester, 1709–1722, and by her (who died in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Oct. 24, 1752, will, dated Aug. 6, 1750, proved Oct. 26, 1752, P.C.C., 261, Bettesworth) had issue an only child Mary, who married, *cir.* 1736/7, Francis Ellis, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, woollen draper.

This reply is of some interest, because it shows an important branch of the Rawlinsons hitherto utterly ignored by all genealogists. Nichols, in his 'Literary Anecdotes,' distinctly states that the Lord Mayor of 1754 was descended from an elder brother of the father of Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor 1706; and the *Gent. Mag.*, in the obituary of Rev. Robert's widow, styles her "mother-in-law [*vide* 8th S. iv. 528; v. 118] to Alderman Rawlinson." Fortunately, however, we are not dependent upon these sources. A memorial of the indentures of apprenticeship of "Thomas, son of Robert Rawlinson, of Charlwood, clerk," is duly enrolled in the books of the Grocers' Company. After this it is amusing to find the compiler of the Rawlinson pedigree in Foster's 'Lancashire Collection' affiliating the second Sir Thomas to William, son of the first Sir Thomas, and thus making the two Lord Mayors grandfather and grandson, whereas their relationship was that of first cousins twice removed.

Walter Rawlinson married at North Cray, Kent, *cir.* Feb. 2, 1769, Mary, second daughter of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.
C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

"OZENBRIDGES" (8th S. v. 87, 171).—I have waited, hoping that some other reader would notice MR. BIERLEY'S amazing reply. When he penned it he must have been thinking of anything

* Since I wrote the above, the Rev. L. S. Staley, M.A., assistant curate of Wanstead, has kindly consulted the register of that parish, and he finds Thomas Juson (instituted to the rectory of Wanstead Jan. 4, 1724) constantly signing the register year by year as rector until April 20, 1749, so that it is now certain that the statement in the *Gent. Mag.* is erroneous.

but the terms of the query. T. W. R. requested information about "an item of a *quarter of a yard* or an *eighth of a yard* of osenbridges," which appeared in the cost of a suit of clothes; and with the measurement stated thus plainly to him, MR. BIERLEY thinks what is meant must be "hosen breeches." Just fancy hosen breeches four and a half inches long! Whom would they fit except a native of Lilliput?

For Osenbridge=Osnabrück (otherwise Osenburg, Osnaburg, Osnabrug) see Coles's 'English Dictionary' (1732). For the material called "osnaburgs" (*Osnabrücker Flachsleinen*) see the 'Handels-Lexicon' (Leipzig, 1848), iv. 259. The stuff was probably used as an inner lining for certain parts of the garments that required stiffening, for which purpose a small quantity would suffice.

F. ADAMS.

PICNIC (8th S. v. 189, 218).—I see PROF. TOMLINSON has drawn attention to a humorous suggestion of my friend Mr. E. F. Knight that the word *picnic* may be some old Kashmir name for the pastime which he describes. It was my good fortune, as Resident in Kashmir, to entertain Mr. Knight on the occasion to which he alludes in his book 'Where Three Empires Meet,' and I can vouch, from my knowledge of the country, that the most "ingenious etymologist" would fail to prove any connexion between our word *picnic* and any there may be in the Kashmiri tongue. I can, however, fully endorse Mr. Knight's remarks about the suitability of the country round the Dal Lake for such outings. To row through the green canals that lead to the lake under the bright blue sky of May, with a murmuring breeze and a ripple on the water, and then to land amongst the grand old plane trees, and lounge beneath them or in the marble pavilions of Jehangir, listening to the gentle plashing of the fountains and the susurrus of the trees, are pleasures that cannot be counted on too often in this life, and which cannot be forgotten when they occur. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

LINES IN A CEMETERY (8th S. v. 306).—The same epitaph is on a stone (1872) in Wodensboro Churchyard, near Sandwich, in Kent. The following may be interesting to some. In Staple-next-Wingham, Kent, to the parish clerk who died in 1820, aged eighty-six:—

> He was honest and just, in friendship sincere,
> And Clerk of this Parish for sixty-seven years.

In Ash-next-Sandwich, under date 1751:—

> Sine we are uncertain where death will us meet
> And certain always he follows our feet
> Let us in our doings be so wise and steady
> That whenever he meets us, he may find us ready.

Who composed the epitaphs in country churchyards? Was it the clerk or the parson?

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Wingeham, near Dover.

AEROLITES: BOLIDES (8th S. ii. 321, 438, 512).—There is an interesting correspondence on the subject of "A Bolide over Central England" in Symons's *Meteorological Magazine* of December, 1887, and January, 1888 (vol. xxii. pp. 161, 177), too lengthy to be transcribed into 'N. & Q.'

CELER ET AUDAX.

"NO VACATIONS" (8th S. v. 185, 258, 355).—Down to within the last forty years most of the Roman Catholic schools, colleges, and convents had no vacation at Christmas. When I first sent my daughter to the Benedictine Convent at Taunton, about 1860, I specially stipulated that she was to be allowed to come home at Christmas, and the concession so kindly made caused an alteration in the rules, which remains to this day in force.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

THROWING THE HAMMER (8th S. v. 347).—When the Queen visited Scotland, in August, 1847, various characteristic Highland sports were shown in her presence, including that of throwing the hammer, of which there is an account and an illustration in the *Illustrated London News*, Sept. 4, 1847, pp. 157–8.

W. C. B.

SIR JOHN GERMAINE (8th S. v. 329).—The story of the legacy to Sir Matthew Decker is given, as a story, by Hayward, I think in his 'Essay on George Selwyn'; at any rate it occurs in the first volume of the first series of Hayward's 'Essays.'

R. F. CHOLMELEY.

Brook Green.

THE EVE OF NASEBY, AND RELICS OF THE FIGHT (8th S. v. 303, 342).—Among these relics should be included a curiously carved oblong table, with two small round ones on either side, a pair of candlesticks (one for each of the side tables), and (for the centre one) a large covered punch-bowl and four small drinking cups. All are of black oak, and all, but the cups, are richly enchased and inlaid with ivory, each of the tables having elaborately twisted legs. This was preserved at Rushton Hall, in Northamptonshire, being known as "King Charles's wassail table," it having been taken from the camp at Naseby after the battle of 1645, in which Charles Cokayne, the first Viscount Cullen, had a command *ex parte Regis*. It is shown in the engraving of the interior of Rushton Hall, in Neale's 'Views,' as standing against the wall in the centre of the dais. At the sale of that estate, in 1828, it passed to the Hon. Mrs. Cockayne-Medlycott, who died in 1838, during which period it was engraved by Sir S. Rush Meyrick in his 'Ancient Furniture.' It is now (1894) in the possession of Mr. Cokayne, a grandson of the above-named lady.

G. E. C.

"CHACUN A SON GOÛT" (8th S. iv. 245, 317; v. 136, 271).—Referring to MR. PICKFORD'S note

on this subject, I may say that I have amongst my books 'Heath's Gallery of British Engravings,' and in vol. i. there is an engraving of the picture he mentions. The painting is by James Stephanoff and the engraving by F. Bacon. It is accompanied by the following description :—

"About the middle of last century, Mrs. Brown, a fair widow, possessed, in addition to her personal charms, four thousand pounds per annum, and was consequently courted by half the town. Sir Samuel Snob, an alderman, a sexagenarian, and a constant employer of the phrase which gives its title to the print, enlisted himself among her admirers. One day that he visits her, he is received with less than her usual scorn; he proposes, and the lady replies before she can give her hand and heart, he must grant her two small favours. The first is, that he shall woo her on his knees; the second she will not communicate until the first shall have been performed. Down on his knees goes the knight; and after he is exhausted, the lady tells him her other request,—that he will get up again.

Vain the request—the knight was floor'd;
And—what a want of feeling!—
The lady scream'd, while Snobby roar'd,
And still continued kneeling.

At last she condescends to raise him.

'Forgive me, knight,' the widow said,
As he was bowing out.
'Your *chacun à son goût*, I read
As *chacun à son* gout.'

T. Hook, 'Keepsake,' 1831."

CHARLES DRURY.

Here is the paraphrase of the two versions of the Italian proverb which I have cited in my former note: "I figli dei gatti corrono a' [=ai] topi"="The kittens run after the rats"; "I figli, ecc. a topi"="The kittens run after rats." As to the French proverb, the form *à son goût* can perhaps have a certain analogy with other similar expressions in that language, such as, "Il a un style *à lui*"; "Enclin *à quelque chose*," &c. "Quand je vous écris," writes Balzac, in one of his letters (b. xv. lett. xv.), "je me laisse conduire *à ma plume*."

PAOLO BELLEZZA.

Milan, Circolo Filologico.

SAMITE (8th S. v. 186, 358).—I have no wish, and claim no ground for dogmatism on this word. But I crave leave to remind MR. FERET that his suggestion of *chemisette* as the origin involves violation of the almost invulnerable law of stress. In *chemisette* the stress is on the last syllable; in *semmit* and *samite* it is on the first. *Samite*—in Middle English *samit* and *samyte*—certainly bore the meaning of a silken stuff, but meaning is more slippery than stress, and the Greek ἑξάμιτον merely meant a fabric woven with six threads. *Chemise*, with the stress as in French, is perfectly familiar in Scottish vernacular, and *chemisette* could never have become *semmit*, which, I submit, is more likely to have a common origin with the German *sammet*, velvet. As for *chemisette*, I can testify to its having assumed another disguise in Scottish speech. My father was the owner of a good mare called Chemisette. His stud groom always referred to her as "Jemmy's hat."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

THE 15TH HUSSARS AND TAILORS (8th S. v. 328).—The subjoined newspaper cutting appears to answer MR. G. L. APPERSON'S query :—

"The 15th Light Dragoons, whose brilliant feat of arms at Villiers-en-Couché was commemorated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday, had a very singular, and, indeed, for a British cavalry regiment, a probably unique, origin. When, in 1759, it was decided to raise certain corps on the model of the Prussian hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Eliott, of the 2nd Horse-Grenadier Guards, A.D.C.—to be famous, later on, as the 'Old Cock of the Rock,' and Lord Heathfield—was one of the officers selected for this service. The London tailors were on strike at the time, and, with a disregard of prejudice which was amply justified by the result, the colonel enlisted a whole regiment of them, which was known as the 1st Light Horse. On March 10 he was gazetted to the command of it. On August 1 it was at Minden, and every individual tailor in the ranks approved himself a horseman and a man. As the head of the 1st Light Horse its colonel was thanked again and again by Prince Ferdinand for its services, and when, at the conclusion of the war, the regiment was reviewed by George III. in Hyde Park, the king was pleased to ask what he could do to mark his sense of its discipline and efficiency. Eliott naturally begged that the 1st Light Horse might be made 'royal.' In consequence it became the 15th or King's Own Royal Light Dragoons, and stands in the Army List to-day as the 15th (King's) Hussars."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 25.

FRANK REDE FOWKE.

24, Victoria Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

In the 'Historical Record of the 15th Hussars,' by Richard Cannon, p. 16, occurs the following account of the raising of this regiment in March, 1759 :—

"Acton, Knightsbridge, and other places in the vicinity of London, was chosen as the rendezvous of the several troops; many respectable young men evinced readiness to enroll themselves under its standards; and a remarkable circumstance favoured its formation, as a number of journeymen tailors, and of clothiers, who had come to London to petition Parliament for relief from certain grievances, under which they considered themselves to labour, became ambitious of appearing in the uniform of this popular corps, and, flocking to its quarters, completed its numbers to six troops of sixty men each."

With reference to the letter of Sir Walter Scott quoted, Eliott's Light Horse was not present at the battle of Minden, having embarked for Germany at Gravesend on June 10, 1760, the year after the battle was fought.

The first action in which the 15th was engaged was at Emsdorf, where it lost heavily both in men and horses, and was thanked for its gallantry by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in a general order, dated Saxenhausen Camp, July 20, 1760.

W. C. L. FLOYD.

The legend I heard as a boy long since from a military source was that Eliott having a commission to

raise a horse regiment during war, wished to make the men effective as soon as possible in their cavalry drill. In the usual course men who could ride would have been enlisted, but he wanted men ignorant of civilian riding and who could be trained in cavalry drill. He thought that tailors would suit his purpose best, and he is said to have been successful. The regiment was therefore called Eliott's tailors. HYDE CLARKE.

MAORILAND AND FERNANDO DE QUER (8th S. v. 349).—Pedro Fernandez de Quiros was a distinguished navigator in the Spanish service, said to be a Portuguese by birth and a native of Evora. In 1595 he accompanied Alvaro de Mendana, when he discovered the Marquesas and the group afterwards named Queen Charlotte's Islands. In 1605 he was sent by Philip III. with Torres to search for the southern continent; but after discovering several islands, including the New Hebrides, they separated and Quiros died at Panama in 1614. Dalrymple, the geographer, says of Quiros: "Reasoning from principles of science and deep reflection, he asserted the existence of a southern continent." In the 'Early Voyages to Terra Australis,' edited by Mr. Major for the Hakluyt Society, there is a "Relation of Luis Vaez de Torres, concerning the discoveries of Quiros, as his Almirante, dated Manila, July 12, 1607. A translation by Alex. Dalrymple from a Spanish MS. copy in his possession." Thevenet, in the 'Relation de l'Estat présent des Indes,' prefixed to the second volume of his 'Relation de Divers Voyages Curieux,' implies that he believes these coasts had been discovered by the Portuguese before they were visited by the Dutch; but none of these authors seems to give any authority for the statement that New Zealand was discovered by Quiros. CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

THE PHARAOH OF THE OPPRESSION (8th S. v. 174, 245, 311).—I should be greatly obliged to E. L. G. if he would give some scientific proof of "a shower of salt meteors precisely such as we know the thirty-three year comet to produce."

Science teaches that in every thirty-three years, when our earth arrives at a certain point in her orbit, she encounters a band or stream of solid bodies moving across her orbit. Some of these becoming entangled in the earth's atmosphere are ignited by friction, and burn with lights of various colours, including the sodium spectroscopic line. A comet may accompany this enormous band of meteors; but how a comet can produce "a shower of salt meteors" I hope E. L. G. will explain to me.

Again, he refers to hills of salt "apparently fallen from heaven," and he cannot see why such a meteor of salt may not have fallen on Lot's wife and buried her. I am not aware of any scientific record of masses of salt having fallen in any part of the world during the historic period. When our planet was in the nebular condition, the sodium was in the state of vapour, and the temperature was probably too high for combination with the chlorine. But as the elements cooled and consolidated, rock salt was formed, and deposited in masses. Water gaining access to such a mass soon became saturated, thus causing further solution to be suspended, and the Dead Sea remains to the present day. The United States exploring expedition (1847), in sounding for depth in this sea, frequently brought up cubes of salt, and mention is often made of layers of salt and bitumen.

C. TOMLINSON.

Highgate, N.

Allow me to refer your correspondent E. L. G. to the articles "Sodom" and "Lot," in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' by Sir George Grove, of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, which say concisely and clearly all that can be said on the subject of Lot's wife; and also to an article, "Sodom," in the 'Dictionary of Geography,' by the Rev. George Williams, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In the Jewish traditions her name is said to be Edith—עידית. There seems to me to be a remarkable parallel between the case of Lot's wife and that of Niobe, as described by Sophocles:—

ΑΝ. ἤκουσα δὴ λυγροτάταν ὀλέσθαι
τὰν Φρυγίαν ξέναν
Ταντάλου, Σιπύλῳ πρὸς ἄκρῳ·
τὰν, κισσὸς ὡς ἀτενὴς,
πετραία βλάστα δάμασεν·
καὶ νιν ὄμβρῳ τακομέναν,
ὡς φάτις ἀνδρῶν,
χιὼν τ' οὐδαμὰ λείπει,
τέγγει θ' ὑπ' ὀφρύσι παγκλαύστοις
δειράδας· ᾧ μέ
δαίμων ὁμοιοτάταν κατευνάζει.

'Antigone,' 823–33.

Near Stromness, in Orkney, is a huge pillar, called the Old Man of Hoy, standing in the sea in solitary grandeur, which it is almost impossible to look upon without being reminded of the pillar of salt, "the monument (μνημεῖον) of an unbelieving soul." It has a most remarkable appearance in its solemn and solitary grandeur, and no doubt will one day be disintegrated.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Is E. L. G. aware that the name he quotes as Gomorrah is substantially identical with the Latin word *amarus*, "saline, bitter, raw"? This fact illustrates the sacred narrative like a graphic picture. LYSART.

THE PARISH COW (8th S. v. 341).—May I be allowed to correct an oversight in my note hereon? For "5 per cent." read "4 per cent." on p. 341,

col. 2, l. 20 from bottom. The charge made for hire of the cows is shown, of course, to be 4 per cent. in two cases and 5 per cent. in the third. In reference to my remark as to the bond being made redeemable on payment of half the amount for which security was taken, it has now been pointed out to me by a friend that it was what was known as a "penal bond," the intention of which was to subject the hirer to a penalty if he failed to keep his contract. ROBERT HUDSON.

Lapworth.

In the district of West Kirby, Cheshire, the "Cow Charity" was dispensed up to very recent years. Under this charity trustees advanced from four to six pounds upon a cow, which became a parish cow. The owner, however, retained the use of the animal, and paid the trustees interest at 5 per cent. on the amount advanced. If it died he was absolved from further liability on the production of its horns and hide; if he sold it alive he must repay the trust what was due on the loan. We may almost anticipate that the working was unsatisfactory, for which reason it was discontinued, though my notes state that it was in use up to 1884. HILDA GAMLIN.

Camden Lawn, Birkenhead.

It may be worth pointing out, with reference to MR. HUDSON'S observation that the bonds were made for double the amount to be secured thereunder, that this is in accordance with the invariable practice of conveyances to make the "penal" amount double the sum receivable under the bond. It was also quite common for parishes to keep a town bull, and frequent references can generally be found in old parish accounts.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey.

The custom to which MR. HUDSON makes reference as having obtained at Lapworth in Elizabethan times I believe to have been common. I chance to have before me a copy will of William Cater, of Uffington, co. Berks, *ob.* 1545. He expresses a wish to be "buried in the church at Uffington, and *I give it a kow.*" J. CATER.

"PUT TO THE HORN" (8th S. v. 328, 375).—Your correspondent will find a full and elaborate account of this practice, which was not a punishment, but a form of what is called in the law of Scotland "diligence," in the introduction to the first volume of the 'Register of the Privy Council of Scotland,' by Dr. John Hill Burton, published by the Treasury in 1877. "Letters of horning" were issued to the king's officers in the district where the person named in them resided, and they proceeded by three blasts on a horn to denounce him as a rebel to his sovereign. It came in course of time to be the ordinary process for the enforcement of purely civil obligations. An obstinate debtor was ordered in the sovereign's name to pay what he owed to his creditor, and if he failed to do so, in disobedience to his sovereign's order, then he was denounced for that act of rebellion and imprisoned, not because he was a debtor, but because he was a rebel. In the eighteenth chapter of Scott's novel of the *Antiquary* (vol. ii.), Oldbuck enlightens his nephew, Capt. M'Intyre, on this very subject. Letters of horning are now superseded by a simpler process; but they are still competent, though not often resorted to.

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

DANTE AND NOAH'S ARK (8th S. iv. 168, 236, 373; v. 34, 212).—Before making this query, I was "fortified with" the whole of the quoted passage from Mr. Bryce, who merely sneers at the notion of the ark being now extant; but it did not the least shake my faith in the rumour Sir J. Maundeville related, or Nouri's story two years ago. Bryce's "relic" was, of course, as he thought it, merely a bit of the flagstaff the Russian surveyors had planted; but his sneering is utterly premature till he can claim, like Nouri, to have "made the circuit of the dome." The surveyors doubtless half encircled the mountain, to complete their Russian map, merely proving that the ark is not in Russia; and therefore is in Turkey, if anywhere. Nouri says it is about 1,500 feet lower than the top. Of course it grounded on the very top; but later volcanic movements (the last of which was in 1840) have upheaved doubtless both ark and surroundings, but some points so much as to bring them 1,500 feet above the ancient summit.

E. L. G.

WATTS PHILLIPS (8th S. v. 247, 335).—The inscription in the stone covering grave No. 77583 in Brompton Cemetery records that "Watts Phillips, Dramatist, Novelist, Artist," died Dec. 2, 1874. An entry in the cemetery register furnishes the information that he was buried on Dec. 8 following. DANIEL HIPWELL.

HERALDIC CAP OF MAINTENANCE (8th S. v. 268).—Mr. CHEYNE gives no dates, nor particulars for guidance. Perhaps the latter portion may be an answer to his query. The cap of maintenance, or ducal cap (*chapeau*), was originally an emblem of dignity and symbol of a man's rank and excellency in the various kingdoms of Europe. In early times none but princes and dukes (*dux*, from *duco*, to lead) used to wear it on their heads or helmets, it being allowed only to men of ability, leaders of armies, &c. Such men eventually became governors of districts and states. Sanford, in his 'Genealogical History of the Kings of England,' shows that many of the kings and princes were represented on their seals with the cap of state on their helmets, and it is said that a cap of maintenance with a sword was sent by Pope Julius II. to King Henry VIII. In course of time this privilege was ex-

tended to the lower degree of nobility and to families who traced their descent from ancient barons who had been victorious leaders. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the chapeau appears to have been indiscriminately granted instead of wreaths by Robert Cook, Clarenceux, and no doubt this practice has been followed by heralds in later times. Many families have assumed this mark of honour without having the slightest claim to such a distinction. JOHN RADCLIFFE.

The cap of maintenance, or chapeau of estate, was once a symbol of high rank and dignity. It is to be seen supporting the crest of the Black Prince at Canterbury, or, more conveniently, in Boutell, No. 263, plate xxvi. It was a crimson velvet affair, turned up, or "guarded," with ermine. It is still, says Boutell, "occasionally placed beneath modern crests in place of the customary wreath." The substitution of the cap for the wreath or of the wreath for the cap would now seem to be merely a matter of taste and fancy.

W. F. WALLER.

TENNYSON'S CAMBRIDGE CONTEMPORARIES (8th S. ii. 441; iii. 52, 171, 272, 338).—In a charming little book that has just reached me from England, called 'Bernard Barton and his Friends,' by Mr. Edward Verrall Lucas, there is an account of William Bodham Donne, who became known to Barton through the medium of Edward FitzGerald. Mr. Lucas's book is full of interesting references to the gifted circle of which FitzGerald was the centre, and as it is not probable that a very large number of copies have been struck off, and it seems to be just one of those books that have a tendency to become scarce, I venture to recommend any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' who take an interest in the literature connected with that circle to secure a copy at once. Of one of Barton's friends, an old yeoman called Thomas Hurd, we are told that his favourite song was one which not long ago excited the interest of some of the contributors of 'N. & Q.':—

> Sing old Rose and burn the bellows,
> Drink and drive dull care away.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

"THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES," &c. (8th S. iv. 366, 535).—Eleven years before the birth of our James I., the following appeared in Nuñez de Guzman's 'Refranes o Proverbios' (Salamanca, 1555, fol. 40): "El que tiene tejados de vidro, no tire piedras al de su vezino." I hope DR. BREWER will note this. F. ADAMS.

W. H. SMITH ON BACON AND SHAKSPEARE (8th S. v. 249).—The letter to Lord Ellesmere was afterwards issued in a small volume (pp. 162), with the title "Bacon and Shakespeare: an Inquiry touching Players, Playhouses, and Play Writers in the Days of Elizabeth. By William Henry Smith, Esq.; to which is appended an Abstract of a MS. respecting Tobie Mathew. London, John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, 1857." The author was one of the earliest "Baconians," and was especially indignant that poor crazy Delia Bacon claimed precedence, as the following letter, addressed to his publisher, will show:—

> 76, Harley Street, May 1, 1856.
>
> Dear Sir,—As the question you mentioned to me may be of importance to you, although it is one upon which I am quite indifferent, I beg distinctly to state that I had never heard of Miss Bacon nor had the slightest inkling of her theory at the time I published my letter to Lord Elsmere. I had afterwards great difficulty in tracing out what she had written, and she certainly cannot lay any claim to having *particularized Bacon* as the Author of the Plays. I laid out 2s. (2 shillings) in the purchase of *Putnam's Magazine*, which contained what she had written, and I should be very unwilling to lay out 18d. more upon the subject. I think that the most casual reader must see that we have nothing in common. Miss Bacon seems a highly gifted poetical lady, whilst I am a very common-place, matter-of-fact person. The best plan is for you to advise objectors to buy both her publications and mine, and read them together.
>
> I remain, dear sir, yours obediently,
> WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
>
> Mr. J. R. Smith.

The author wrote a reasonable and effective letter to Nathaniel Hawthorne (then U.S. Consul at Liverpool), who had written a severe note on the apparent adoption of the "lady's theory" by Mr. W. H. Smith "as his own original conception, without allusion to the lady's prior claim." In answer to Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote from Liverpool, June 5th, 1857:—

> "In response to your note of 2nd inst., I beg leave to say that I entirely accept your statement as to the originality and early date of your own convictions regarding the authorship of the Shakespeare Plays, and likewise as to your ignorance of Miss Bacon's prior publication on the subject. Of course, my imputation of unfairness or discourtesy on your part falls at once to the ground, and I regret that it was ever made."

MR. JARRATT will find the volume interesting and curious, if not convincing. He will also find references to W. H. Smith in *Athenæum*, 1856, p. 1133; in 1857, pp. 122, 213, 594, and 1036. Mr. Smith was living, in green old age, a few years ago, and may, perhaps, be able even now to answer for himself. He is probably still living, as a William Henry Smith contributed a short note about the 'Surname of Shakespeare' to *Baconiana* of February, 1894. ESTE.

AN EXTRACT FROM HONE'S 'EVERY-DAY BOOK' (8th S. v. 323, 374).—I regret that so high an authority as CANON AINGER should fall foul of my attribution of 'An April Day' to Mary Lamb. Certainly, if George Daniel was in the habit of contributing to the 'Every-Day Book,' there can be no reasonable doubt that the poem is his. I do not, however, admit the "infant brow" difficulty.

Emma Isola was sixteen at the date of these lines; but no clue is given in the poem to the age of the young lady addressed. I may add two other instances of poems addressed by Mary to Emma Isola: One is mentioned in a letter of Charles Lamb's to Barron Field, Oct. 24, 1827; the second in a letter of Mary's to an unknown correspondent April 1830, printed by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Feb. 1891.

In his last paragraph CANON AINGER has hardly treated me fairly. In the first place I laid little stress on Hone's dedication; in the second, CANON AINGER has suppressed the paragraph thereof on which I most relied, in spite of his "but that is all." I quote it from his own edition of 'Mrs. Leicester's School,' &c., p. 400: "*These 'trifles,' as each of you would call them*, are benefits scored upon my heart." W. H. C.

LADY MAYORESS OF YORK (8th S. v. 327).—The Lady Mayoress of York wears a gold chain, which was purchased about 1671 with a legacy of 60*l.* which Mr. Marmaduke Rawdon had designed for that purpose. She also carries the "Staff of Honour," an ebony *bâton*, or walking-stick, tipped with silver at both ends, which Mr. Alderman Towne presented to the Corporation in 1726, to take the place of one which had become decayed in the same service. "According to the donor's description," says Davies ('Antiquarian Walks,' p. 49), "it is made of the finest Indian wood, and was said to have been taken in battle when borne before an Indian emperor by his mareschal." The chain, the staff, and a latch-key of the Mansion House are presented in form by the Sheriff of York to the Lady Mayoress either on Lord Mayor's Day or soon afterwards. ST. SWITHIN.

"GUTTOTS MUNDAY" (8th S. v. 227, 333).—While thanking the three gentlemen who have replied to my inquiry on this subject—the first one very fully and satisfactorily—I have this to add,—that I applied for information on the subject to an old inhabitant of Prees, and found, although he did not know what day "Guttots Monday" was, he had heard the word "Guttit," and remembered hearing speak of "from Guttit to Easter." "Gowtide" seems a natural derivation for it; and if one could only be quite certain of the meaning of the prefix *gow*, everything would be settled. Perhaps the discrepancy as to Monday and Sunday, alluded to by MR. WARREN, may be owing to the date being, as MR. ADAMS points out, Old, and not New Style. JANNEMEJAYAH.

This difficulty is easily explained. In Cheshire, Shrove Tuesday used to be, and perhaps is now, provincially denominated "Goodit," or "Gooday Tuesday." The word then gets further corrupted into "guttit" or "guttits." As a proof of this, in those parts "good" is often pronounced "gud"; and the name Goodall becomes "Gudall," and in a similar way the names Bull and Bullock are altered. In fact, some Lancashire and Cheshire people, however well educated, can never acquire the proper pronunciation of these names.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

SHELLEY: 'THE QUESTION' (8th S. v. 307).—No doubt Shelleyans know all about this; but it may be worth noticing that both Mrs. Shelley and Mr. Rossetti pass over the line *siccis pedibus*, and it appears in the latter's edition of the poet, vol iii. p. 67. EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

SIR TOBY BELCH (8th S. v. 204, 291).—It has been stated that Sterne's Uncle Toby was suggested, at least in name, by Olivia's roistering uncle. It would be interesting to know whether this is really a fact. CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

BANKRUPTCY RECORDS FOR 1707–9 (8th S. v. 367).—Just forty-one years ago a correspondent (1st S. vii. 478) requested information respecting the records for 1654; but his query elicited no reply. Possibly C. M. may obtain some assistance from the following work, a copy of which may be consulted in the library of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus. "The Bankrupt's Directory..... with an alphabetical list of all those persons who have surrendered themselves to, or have been summoned to be examined by, the Commissioners according to the two last Acts of Parliament." London, 1708. I would also suggest a reference to the *London Gazette*, which commenced in 1665.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

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CHURCHYARD IN 'BLEAK HOUSE' (8th S. v. 227, 289).—Perhaps it may be worth noting that in the original issue of 'Bleak House,' published in 1852, is an etching by Phiz, representing poor Jo showing, through a grated door, this loathsome burial-place to Lady Dedlock. Whether it was intended to depict a place which had really an existence in crowded London, or whether the artist was sketching the type of many graveyards at that time in existence, is more than I can say. Dickens has given us in 'Martin Chuzzlewit' a graphic account of a rather similar churchyard, where Anthony Chuzzlewit was buried, and of his funeral rites.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NAVAL SERVICE (8th S. v. 228, 336).—A list of commanders in the East India Company's service, furnishing the dates of their appointment, finds a place in 'A Register of Ships, Employed in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, from the Year 1760 to 1810,' by Charles Hardy, ed. Horatio Charles Hardy, 12mo., Lond., 1811.

In the same work appear indexes to the names

of captains and officers, surgeons and pursers, from 1790 to 1810.

'The East India Kalendar; or, Asiatic Register,' for Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Fort Marlborough, China, and St. Helena, 11 vols. 12mo., Lond. (John Debrett), 1791–1800, purports to furnish complete and correct lists of the Company's civil, military, marine, law, and revenue establishments.

A general list of the marine servants on the Bombay Establishment fills pp. 141–4 of the 'Bengal or East India Calendar' for 1793, 12mo., Lond., John Stockdale, 1793.

Reference should also be made to the 'East India Register and Directory,' 1803–44, 12mo., Lond., [1803]-44. DANIEL HIPWELL.

In the library of the India Office are lists of the East India Company's trading ships and their officers, dating, I think, from about the middle of the last century. The lists are in two small volumes. I do not at the moment recall the precise titles of the books, or the names of the compiler or publisher, but the books can be seen at the India Office Library. Copies are, of course, at the British Museum. J. H. M.

ROBERT BROUGH (8th S. v. 309).—Mr. Thomas Archer, in his notice of Brough in Mr. Miles's 'Poets and Poetry of the Century,' says that the 'Songs of the Governing Classes' (of which several specimens are given) were published in 1855, with a dedication to Edward M. Whitty. He makes no allusion to anything peculiar in the history of the book. C. C. B.

EYNUS: HAINES (8th S. v. 108, 234).—Haines River, in Somaliland, owed its name to Capt. S. B. Haines, of the Indian Navy, one of that distinguished band who, some sixty or seventy years ago, bestowed lustre on the service to which they belonged by their surveys of the Red Sea and of the East Coast of Africa. Capt. Haines accompanied, in a diplomatic capacity, the expedition dispatched to capture Aden in 1839, after having been entrusted with the preliminary negotiations, which unfortunately failed, and on Aden falling into our hands, he was appointed the first governor of the settlement, under the designation of Political Agent. Capt. Haines held this appointment for several years, but being a better seaman than accountant, he failed to properly supervise the proceedings of his subordinates in the local treasury, and in 1853 large defalcations were brought to light. A commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances, and the result was that Capt. Haines was superseded by Col. Outram, and he himself was conveyed to Bombay, where he was tried on the criminal charge of embezzlement, and acquitted. It was, however, held by Government that he was liable for the money that was missing, and he was kept a prisoner in the debtors' gaol at Bombay until a few weeks before his death in 1860. It was generally thought that, in consideration of his eminent services, more generous treatment might have been meted out to him. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur Residency, Rajputana.

A LONG SERIES (8th S. v. 305).—The following quotation from Fuller's picture of "the faithful minister" in his 'Holy and Profane State' may be not inappropriately, whatever its value, appended to MR. BLACK'S note. Fuller's authority is 'Mercator, Atlas, in the Descrip. of Austria":—

"What a gift had John Halsebach, professour at Vienna, in tediousnesse! who, being to expound the prophet Esay to his auditours, read twenty-one years on the first chapter, and yet finished it not."

A Methuselah expounding Isaiah at this rate might well, at the end of his 969 years, bequeath a residue of more than twenty chapters to his successor in the pulpit. F. ADAMS.

THE 'GAZETTE DE LONDRES' (8th S. v. 309).—Timperley, in his 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing,' states that the original title of *The Gazette*, as now generally known, was *The Oxford Gazette*, and says that it was published twice per week. No. 1 (undated) contains the news of Nov. 7–14, 1665, and was called *The Oxford Gazette*, the Court being then at Oxford. It was reprinted in London "for the use of some members and gentlemen who desired them," and on the removal of the Court to London, was called *The London Gazette*. No. 24, February 1–5, 1666, was published on a Monday, the Oxford one having been published on a Tuesday. A complete set may be consulted in the library of the Corporation of the City of London, Guildhall. *The London Mercury* or *Mercure de Londres*, printed in opposite columns, English and French, first appeared on June 3, 1696, and was a distinct publication from the *London Gazette*. The *Gazette de Londres* was unknown to Timperley.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

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MILITARY QUERIES (8th S. v. 187).—1. The rank held by H. Torrens in 1810 can be ascertained by consulting the Army List for that year. 2. The original of Lord Chatham's despatches can be seen in the Government Search-Room at the Record Office, in a volume relating to the Walcheren Expedition. AYEAHR.

"DEAD AS A DOOR NAIL" (8th S. ii. 66, 153; iv. 275, 316, 354; v. 335, 392).—MR. F. ADAMS is somewhat rough on me. The simple fact is that when I sent my query respecting Shakespeare's use of this saying by Jack Cade I was quite unaware that there had been any discussion on the subject in 'N. & Q.' My query was turned into a reply, and all the references were then appended

by one of the editorial staff—a proof of the careful editing of this valuable little journal. MR. ADAMS is also pleased to question my terming "As dead as a door nail" an adage. If he will consult his dictionary he will probably find an "adage" defined as "a proverb, an old saying."

J. STANDISH HALY.

Temple.

PALMER OF WINGHAM (8th S. v. 48, 133).—As a portion of the pedigree of this family has been fully printed in 'Gen. et Her.,' vol. i., I will not trouble 'N. & Q.' with more than the following. Edward Palmer, of Angmering, co. Sussex, Esq., seventh in descent from Ralph Palmer, of same county, living *cir.* 1307, married Alice, daughter and coheir of William Clement, by whom he had issue three sons: John, who succeeded to Angmering; Henry, grantee of Wingham; and Thomas, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII., and afterwards beheaded for his share in Northumberland's plot to place Lady Jane Grey upon the throne,

"which sons were all of one conception and borne 3 Sundayes successively, Whitsunday being the first. This happened about Anno Domini 1487, in the 3rd yeare of Henry 7thes Raigne and they all lived to be men of great age and note"!

Why does Solly give the Palmer baronetcy as still existing; and why does MR. HUSSEY spell Wingham differently from the authorized version? To be truly archaic it should be Wyngeham.

C. E. GILDERSOME DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

A very full pedigree of this family will be found in Berry's 'Kent Genealogies.'

RALPH SERJCOLD.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. Edited by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Litt.D. Vol. II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE second volume of Prof. Skeat's authoritative edition of Chaucer is wholly occupied with the translation of Boethius and by the 'Troilus and Cressida.' The earlier work is naturally one of the less known of Chaucer's works, since an average student of Boethius needing a translation would probably take one of later date. It has, however, been treated after the same exhaustive fashion as the others. On the connexion between the 'Boethius' and the 'Troilus and Cressida' Prof. Skeat dwells, placing the date of production of the two between 1377 and 1383, estimating the 'Boethius' as the earlier, but holding that portions of both may have been written concurrently. A full account of Boethius and his memorable treatise, which exercised so strong an influence upon mediæval literature, is given, and is followed by a list of English translations, with quotations from the more important. Of extreme interest is the defence which follows of the date assigned by the professor to the translation. The passages which induce Mr. Stewart to ante-date the period by some eight years are taken, Prof. Skeat holds, at second hand from 'Le Roman de la Rose.' The difficulties of a student placed as was Chaucer, in a period in which there were no dictionaries, are advanced as an excuse for the inaccuracy and infelicity of Chaucer's rendering, which is that of one who was no scholar. Prof. Skeat quotes with approval the opinion of Ten Brink that to Chaucer "the restrictions of metre were.....as silken fetters, while the freedom of verse only served to embarrass him." Numerous instances of erroneous renderings are given, and are followed by a comparison with 'Boece' of other works by Chaucer, a task of great importance. Many pages are devoted to an analysis of the MSS. and the printed editions, followed by a vindication of the present text, which very closely approximates that which left Chaucer's hands. A new and effective system of numbering is one of the claims of the edition.

In dealing with 'Troilus and Cressida,' Prof. Skeat, advancing 'Il Filostrato' of Boccaccio as the chief authority followed by Chaucer, acknowledges the valuable labours of Mr. W. M. Rossetti in the field. The professor shows, however, that in the characterization, as in other respects, Chaucer departed far from his original. Pandarus is, with him, a different character, drawn "with a dramatic skill not inferior to that of Shakespeare, and worthy of the author of the immortal Prologue to the 'Canterbury Tales.'" Instances of Chaucer's obligation to other authors are advanced. We cannot follow Prof. Skeat seriatim through the illustrations and the notes to successive volumes. We can but say that the book maintains for the scholar its interest and supremacy.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti. By F. G. Stephens. (Seeley & Co.)

MR. STEPHENS'S admirable monograph on Rossetti constitutes No. 5 of the *Portfolio* monographs on artistic subjects. It is the only one of the five that we have seen; but if all are of value equal to this, the series is of exceptional interest and importance. With Rossetti Mr. Stephens enjoyed an intimacy greater than any previous biographer, except Rossetti's brother, could boast. Himself one of that earnest and famous band of so-called Pre-Raphaelite Brethren, whose ranks are now, naturally, thinning, Mr. Stephens knew and participated in the early aspirations of the poet painter. Enjoying to the last his friendship, except during that period of darkness when Rossetti grew mistrustful of those who loved him most, Mr. Stephens has followed the artistic progress of his subject with loving attention. Every picture of Rossetti's is known to him, so to speak, by heart, and most have already been described by him in the influential columns in which his opinions and judgments are expressed. No living being is, accordingly, equally capable to depict for us the artist or to describe for us his works. Mr. Stephens's monograph has, accordingly, a value wholly apart from that of the other biographies to which it is an indispensable supplement. Over the facts of Rossetti's life, dreamy and strange rather than eventful, it glides lightly, and it deals fully with such poems only as are written concerning paintings. On the paintings themselves it dwells with an equal measure of affection and judgment. There are few familiar with Rossetti's designs to whom Mr. Stephens's readings and comments will not bring new delight. To add to the charm of the volume, many of Rossetti's best pictures and designs are reproduced, some of them for the first time. The frontispiece consists of the lovely 'Venus Verticordia.' Other plates are 'Dante on the Anniversary of the Death of Beatrice,' the realistic picture 'Found,' and 'Proserpine.' In the text are very numer-

cus designs, many of them of great beauty. To all admirers of Rossetti the book will be a valued companion. Lovers of art, meanwhile, will delight in a book so sound in judgment and so handsome in all respects.

The Bard of the Dimbovitza: Roumanian Folk-Songs. By Hélène Vacaresco. Translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Strettell. Second series. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

UPON the appearance of the first series of these 'Roumanian Folk-Songs' we drew attention to their marvellous gifts of directness, imagination, and passion. A second sheaf from the same field shows that the harvest is not yet garnered. The circumstances under which the collection was made, the character of the songs, and the method of narration have been explained at full length. Little is left to be added to what was then said. The poems are splendidly picturesque, have a luxuriance altogether Oriental of imagery, are plenarily inspired, and profoundly touching. Death and tears are the customary burden. In the grave, even, is no repose; the corpse is cold at the absence of human sympathy, or disturbed by its presence, and compelled to wander hopelessly round the house. 'The Widow' fancies the soul of the dear one home returning, and devises consoling answers concerning the maize fields and the children:—

Yet would I not it asked me for a drink,
For one can give the dead no drink save tears,
And I would not it should perceive that there
Were tears of mine.
Then his dear soul
Were fain to see our children, and the house,
To know if all were yet unchanged, and I
Would show him house and children, for they all
Are yet unchanged.
Yet would I not that his dear face should ask me
To show my face—quick sighted are the dead,
And he would see my face all drawn with sorrow.
Ah me! for when upon the door at even
His dear soul knocketh,
I must be able thus to answer him:
"All here within goes well—yea, in my heart
I have forgotten thee, go hence and sleep."

No less touching in a different way is 'The Road to Prison,' with its pictures of the chained convicts straining their ears to catch the song of the birds, the last they will hear. In 'Forgotten' the heroine complains:—

The earth remembers not the golden maize
When it is cut. The sky forgets the cloud;
The furrows even do forget the rain.
And if the sun doth glance in through my window
I am amazed that he remembers me.

As poetry and folk-lore these remarkable productions have claims equally strong upon admiration.

Bibliographica. Part I. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

UNDER this title Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. have issued a new quarterly periodical, which will do something to redeem this country from the charge of neglecting bibliographical studies. Nine separate papers, all of value, upon different matters of bibliographical interest are included in this opening portion. Mr. Andrew Lang supplies a characteristically bright and humorous paper on names and notes in books. Herr Oskar Sommer contributes new facts of high interest concerning Raoul Lefevre and 'Le Recueil des Histoires de Troyé.' M. Octave Uzanne vents some of his new and startling theories concerning the future of books and bindings—theories we read with amusement, but not without a shudder. Mr. W. Y. Fletcher describes a 'Copy of "Celsus" from the Library of Grolier,' and reproduces its lovely binding. Mr. H. Gordon Duff, Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, and Mr. Charles L. Elton, contribute also to a work which will be a boon to the lover of books.

Sir Francis Bacon's Cipher Story Discovered and Deciphered. By Orville W. Owen, M.D. Books I. and II. (Gay & Bird.)

POSSESSORS of Dr. Owen's book may boast themselves of one privilege. They own the wildest conjecture in which the human intellect has ever indulged. Accept as sane and possible the theories put forth, and the subversal of all literature is imminent. All that is noblest and of highest repute in the literature of the Elizabethan age is said to have been written by Bacon, and hidden by him under a cipher it has been left to Dr. Owen to interpret. The chief thing against the method of interpretation that we could urge is that it would be equally easy to prove that the works in question were written by any other man. It is, indeed, a waste of time to offer either explanation or analysis of this wildest of visions.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Parnell. Edited by George A. Aitken. (Bell & Daldy.)

PARNELL is naturally included in the reissue of the "Aldine Poets." The memoir and notes have been entrusted to Mr. Aitken, whose knowledge of the subject and period renders him an ideal editor. Both are excellent, and the volume to every student of last century life and letters is a treasure and a delight.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

JOHN RADCLIFFE.—Very little is ever rejected, though much is necessarily crowded out. When several contributors send the same information, the rule first come first served is necessarily applied. Several contributions of yours are in type.

DULCET.—1. Thomas Parnell died in October (probably 18th), 1718, in Chester, and was buried on the 24th in the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church. The month of his birth in 1679 is not known.

2. All the charm [not wealth] of all the muses, &c. Tennyson, 'To Virgil,' in 'Tiresias, and other Poems.'

3. He was the bard who knew full well
All the sweet windings of Apollo's shell,

we must leave to others to answer.

CORRIGENDA.—P. 386, col. 1, l. 18, for "Monday the 10th" read *Monday the 13th*; p. 393, col. 2, l. 14, for "displacing" read *dispersing*.

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